are sufficient to entitle them to take their seats in the House, leaving the question of contested election to be afterwards decided by the House.

Mr. WISE then withdrew his former call for the previous question, and demanded it on the substitute.
Mr. PICKENS was understood to say that he was particular in noticing the resolution, and he objected to the substitute because it changed the issue. It might be a mere shadow, but shadows counted in this matter, and he much preferred the original resolution.

Mr. WISE. I have submitted to this House to decide upon a direct proposition, to be introduced by either side: but I submitted no specific form, by which I was bound to submit that and no other. I only bound myself to offer a direct proposition, and this is one upon the credentials, leaving the question of the conteste election to be settled afterwards by the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD inquired if the previous que-

tion had been put? Being answered in the negative, Mr. U. said if the original resolution was not modified, he should vote against it. He hoped gentlemen would not vote for the previous question. He understood some gentlemen objected to the modification; and he h ped the

members would understand each other before they seconded the demand for the previous question. The reading of the substitute having been called for, having been again read-

Mr. WISE. I understand some gentlemen to say that there is a misunderstanding in relation to this modification. They now pretend that they have not committed themselves to my proposition, in consequence of the proposition as originally offered having been mod fied. Now, I aver that gentlemen on all sides accepted of my proposition before they heard it. I merely proposed to submit a direct proposition, in some form, and I submitted it in my own way. If they do not like it, let them vote it down. But if gentlemen say that they regard this as involving an act of bad faith, I will undo all that I have done, and go back again to the debate.

Mr. PICKENS said that, so far as he was individu ally concerned, he had no objection to vote upon the proposition as it stood. (Mr. P.'s voice was here almost lost to the Reporter,) but he was understood to say that he had made objection to the substitute, because the slightest deviation in the phraseology of the two propositions might affect the votes. He supposed, he was mistaken in supposing that there was any difference between the two.

Mr. WISE. I will case the pero of the gentleman my friend from South Carolina had yesterday a re-turn in his pocket, which provided that Mr. Dickerson and his colleagues are entitled to their seats. If he will now bring it up, I will withdraw mine.

Mr. PICKENS. I prefer the resolution of the gen

tleman from Virginia, because it is an affirmative proposition.

Mr. WISE. The gentleman's will be an affirmative

proposition. Loud cries of "Order! Order!") On motion of Mr. CRAIG, (several of the absertees having now arrived,) the doors were opened. And the question recurring on seconding the demand for the previous question, it was taken and seconded.

And the main question was ordered to be taken.

Mr. BYNUM demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. And the main question, being on the adoption of Mr. Wise's substitute, was then taken; when the vot

stood yeas 117, nays 117, (a tie.) So the resolution (under the 9th rule) was not adopt-Mr. SMITH of Maine rose to offer the following re

solution, which he read from his seat: Resolved, That this House, at this time, proceed to the election of a Speaker. Mr. WISE rose and exclaimed-ls this carrying out

the fairness of my proposition? Mr. BYNUM moved the previous question. Mr. SMITH of Maine rose, and was about to address

the Chair, when Mr. UNDERWOOD, who had also risen, asked i the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Smith) or himself wa

entitled to the floor? Mr. WISE said the rule of the House required us to settle the contested election of New Jersey before we proceed to the election of a Speaker. Mr. HOFFMAN moved an adjournment.

And tellers being called for and appointed, there apdeared-Ayes 113, noes 117. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. SMITH, of Maine, then moved that the resolution which he had sent to the table be read, and he moved the previous question on it.

Mr. PROFFIT rose to a point of order. He sub-

mitted to the Chair whether a gentleman, merely because he had strength of lungs enough to out-bellow a crocodile, could rise up, offer a resolution, and, in the same breath, demand the previous question upon it, scarcely allowing time for gentlemen to know what the Mr. SMITH, of Maine, then replied, I do but follow

the example of the illustrious gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise.) Mr. PROFFIT again put his point of order. He

wished to know whether it was in order for a gentleman to rise on that floor and propose a resolution, and then move the previous question on it? He submitted that it was not in order. The CHAIRMAN decided that it was not in order to

make two motions at the same time. Mr. W. COST JOHNSON asked the Chair whether the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Smith) was entitled to

The CHAIRMAN stated that in his opinion he was

Mr. SMITH then called for the reading of his reso-Which being read by the Clerk,

Mr. S. moved the previous question upon it Mr. WISE rose to a point of order. By the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett,) adopted two days ago, the House had resolved, before proceeding to the election of a Speaker, to determine who were entitled to seats as Representatives from N Jersey. He asked whether this resolution was not in conflict with that resolution. And he would put this question to the conscience of the gentleman who offered the resolution. Mr. W. called for the reading of the resolution offered by Mr. Rhett.

Mr. SMITH of Maine said he had no fears of reproach from his conscience, (or something to that effect, still continuing on the floor.)
[Loud cries of "Order! Order!"

Mr. WADDY THOMPSON. I call the gentleman from Maine to order.

Mr. SMITH insisted on his right to the floor.

Mr. WADDY THOMPSON, (vehemently.) You shall sit down, sir. You have been called to order, and it is your duty to take your seat. You shall do [Loud cries of "Order! Order!" and very great

confusion and uproar, accompanied, with violent gesticulations.
Mr. WISE said he hoped the gentleman from Maine

would permit the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina to be read.

[Loud calls for the reading of the resolution.]
Mr. BRIGGS objected to the reading of the resolution until the House should come to order. The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen will take their seats

It is necessary that order should be preserved.

The Clerk then read Mr. Rhett's resolution. Mr. WISE submitted the point of order whether that resolution was not imperative; whether the House should not decide the question which of the claimants from New Jersey are entitled to seats in this body .-Gentlemen could not waive the question. They had done all they could to beat us, and, in order to do, o, they had brought up here those who were afflicted by the hand of Providence, and suffering from sickness. to vote on this question. And now it was proposed t deprive the claimants from New Jersey of their seats. and that, too, in violation of an imperative law enacted by gentlemen themselves-that they would not proceed to the election of a Speaker until they had decided who of the claimants are entitled to seats on this floor. He (Mr. W.) would put it to gentlemen to say whether this was acting in good faith-whether it was doing justice to themselves and justice to New Jersey. Could gentlemen now say to their country that Mr. Ayerigg and his associates were not entitled to the seats the claimed, or that Mr. Dickerson and his associates were, from the vote that had just been taken? He submitted the question of order to the Chair, and asked for its de-

Mr. SMITH, of Maine, rose and claimed the floor The CHAIRMAN decided that Mr. Vanderpoel, who

had risen about the same time, was entitled to it. Mr. VANDERPOEL then said that he had submit ted to the motive and action of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) this morning when he introduced his resolution with a view to calm the tempest which had been raging in this House for several days. The morning was consumed here in useless debate in relation to the minutes of vesterday's proceedings. The gentleman from Virginia was entitled to the floor of the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina Mr. V. was apparently about to resume his seat, wher there arose from various parts of the Hall repeated cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"

Mr. WISE (interrupting) said he would correct the gentleman by saying that he (Mr. W.) was entitled to the floor to speak on the motion to reconsider the reso lution of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. VANDERPOEL proceeded. He remarked that it was on the motion to raise a committee, and that the gentleman from Virginia had had the floor to make a speech on the very resolution which he wished the House to carry into execution. The gentleman had stated that he wished gentlemen to march up to the point at once, and say whether Mr. Averigg and his associates, or Mr. Dickerson and his associates, were entitled to seats in this House. The gentleman's offer was accepted; and his resolution had been negatived, and the voice of the people of New Jersey had prevailed over all the technicalities which had been intro duced here.
Mr. WISE (interrupting) said that he again denied

that he had been debating the resolution of the gentle man from South Carolina. Mr. VANDERPOEL said he meant the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WISE proceeded to state that the object of his

vote was to dispense with the sitting of a committee of elections, and get the House to decide, under the reso-lution of the gentleman from South Carolina, who were ntitled to their seats from the State of New Jersey .-That was the question which he had wished to have deided. Gentlemen here had imperatively enacted, by that resolution, that they would decide who were entitled to seats before proceeding to the election of a Speaker at this time. And, permit him to say to the gentleman (Mr. Vanderpoel) who had said that he (Mr. W.) had come forward to meet them in a spirit of Christian-ity, that he had done so. He had met them in the true spirit of Christianity; and he must say, that if they were about thus to violate their faith, he had met, not Christians, but barbarians.

After a few words from Mr. Vanderpoel,

Mr. WISE said: I now appeal to the gentleman (Mr. Vanderpoel) and my honorable colleague as to what has passed. He (one of the gentleman's own party) came to me, and asked me if the proposition, ex parts as it vas, would exclude the other members from their seats: Not he alone, out several others, asked me that question

RICHMOND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The last Accounts from Washington.

THE NEW SPEAKER. The mail which was due on Tuesday morning did ot arrive here, in consequence of the boat having run

pointed Speaker. He is a young man, and a young member; and he is indebted for this distinction to the

extraordinary position of parties in the House—to the liability of the regular Whigs to carry their own favo-

rite candidate John Beil-to the unwillingness of som

of the Administration members to rally upon any other

man than John W. Jones, or some other gentleman who

has occupied a similar position on the political chess-

boards, as well as to some under-currents, which are better ascertained by their effects upon the surface

of things, than traced in the groundswell itself.— Messrs. Lewis and Hunter had both occupied a simi-

lar position. They both belonged to the original Jack-

son party; but they became dissatisfied with the pro

clamation of Gen. Jackson, and both of them became

merged for a time, at least, in that common mass

which, under the assumed denomination of Whigs, was

arrayed in opposition to the last days of Gen. Jackson's

Administration. They both belonged, of course, to that more worthy wing of the party, which might be called

principles and carries out such convictions, without be

ng swerved from his moorings by the violence of pre

judice or the impetuosity of his passions, can now long remain affiliated with the trainbands of the Whig party.

In the great issue which is now presented to the Ame

rican People, between the State Rights and the Fede

ral Schools of '98-'99; between the strict and the lati

tudinous construction of the Constitution; in regard

tem of Internal Improvement, and that dark spirit of

Abolitionism which hovers like a dark and portentous

cloud upon the Southern horizon, no mar who has that

profound sense, which such a man as R. M. T. Hunter

ought to have, can hesitate one moment in the selec-

tion of the candidate who is to carry out his principles

Such a man cannot support the nomination of William

If Mr. Hunter then, be the man we have taken him

interests, his future happiness, he would perhaps have declined the honour which has been thus thrust upo

him. He would have preferred to remain on the floor of the House, gradually winning his way, as he would

certainly have done, to a prominent rank among the

Congress has ever witnessed. The struggle

in their selected candidate—the election so rapidly suc-

in fact betokens a storm in the House, which requir

the coolest, most experienced, the most self-possessed.

the promptest and most energetic pilot to weather its

s a man of the longest service, and of the largest ex-

perience-bold, and prompt in his proceedings: and ye

we have seen him confused by piling questions upo each other, embarrassed in his decisions, confused i

his manner, compelled to withdraw decision after

decision, and exposed to the laughter and decision

which his present distinction may promise to confer, and

which his present distinction may promise to conter, and which the faithful execution of his duties will deserve We wish he may find the post of honour a much easier

berth than we apprehend it to be. We have strong local and hereditary feelings, which should inspire the

kindest wishes. We are natives of the same county-

sion, for we are all citizens of a free country-we had

the pleasure) of knowing his father, one of the firmest

present Speaker is not, as the Globe says, "the grand-

son of John Taylor of Caroline," but his father was a

man, and in his politics he was worthy of be

We

near neighbour and an acquaintance of that distin-

respect the talents; we approve the general constitu

virtues-We wish him well from the bottom of our

hearts. Upon him the votes of the Administration

party might in this extraordinary condition of parties

have been thrown, but for his early years, his faculties

not yet ripened, his habits not yet cast in the firmest mould, his mind not yet quickened into promptitude of

action-and we owe it to truth to add, but for some

doubts which were expressed about his position at the

last Spring Election, when he declined coming out for

trict, it expressed much indifference, and even a little

satisfaction at the result. They then considered him a

But Mr. Hunter has now his destinies in his own hands.

litical relations he affiliates with the supporters of Win.

H. Harrison, and sacrifices all his State Rights principles

to the demands of those who seized upon his relation to

to the Chair, he may win the smiles of the Whigs, but

"Othello's occupation will be gone.") We have a right

to say so-for, with the same State Rights principles as

ty, we dare in the face of the world to tell him the truth.

Too many aspiring Virginians have abandoned the faith, though the great body of the people are as firm and immovable as the mountains. Too many of her

younger sons have "like stars shot madly from their

spheres"—but there are enough of the younger as well as the older Republicans left to preserve the sacred fire

of '98 burning upon the altar. But who does not see, that Mr. H. is, for so young a man and so young a politi-

cian, in an awful state of responsibility. The piebald

Whigs have, for their own political purposes, raised

him to the Chair. They have taken him up to "a high

mountain," and said, "all this power have we given to thee, and the glory of them; all this is thine, be-cause we expect thee to worship our idol"—will not Robert M. T. Hunter say to them, "Get thee be-

hind me, Satan, for it is written, thou shalt only wor-

ship the principles of thy Fathers, and support the true

able devotion to his principles, and as a letter now be

he consider his best interests involved in his election-

But in this wa only. The eyes of his country are now

but purified by the flames of temptation!

Mr. Hunter has the character of being a firm man

and we indulge strong hopes that he will do right .-

dulgence from all parties for his ignorance of his parlia-

mentary rules. We trust he will do his duty by his

The following are the Proceedings of Monday last-accompanied by the comments of the Globe:

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 16, 1839. A message was received from the President of th

The CHAIR, in compliance with the duty devolved

upon him by a resolution of the Senate on Saturday announced the standing committees of the Senate.

fiery furnace unscathed,

Speaker.

Inited States.

rpon him. May he pass the

he deserves forbearance from others.

he will forfeit forever the confidence of Virginia.

nal principles of Mr. Hunter; we esteem his private

ing also "bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh.

we had the honour, (honor, we dash out the expres

of the public. We sincerely wish him all the happine

violence. J. Q. Adams possesses as much energy, w

might say audacity, as any member in the House.

present session of Congress-every

the States Rights Whige

They recognise in commo

aground in Potomac Creek—and we did not receive the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Monday until yesterday morning. The Tuesday's Northern mail brings us the N. Intelligencer of Tuesday, as well My answer was, that, if one set of claimants were re ected, the other would come up of course.

The CHAIRMAN decided that the resolution of the as some very interesting private correspondence. The Globe of Monday evening and letters from Washentleman from Maine (Mr. Smith) was in order, although there were resolutions on the table not disposed ington of the same date, bring us the accounts of the organization of the House of Representatives in part. Mr. Robert M. T. Hunter of Virginia is ap-

Mr. SMITH, of Maine, moved the previous question Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, took an appeal from the

decision of the Chair.

Pending which, Mr. GRAVES, of Kentucky, moved that the House do now adjourn, and asked for the year and nays, which being taken were year 109, nays 119.

So the House refused to adjourn. The motion for adjournment having been thus negatived,
Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, rose to make a question

of order. Objection was made, and he was called to order on the ground that the previous question, having een carried in the affirmative, precluded all debate.-Mr. W. maintained his ground, however, stood upon his right to make an appeal, and declared that the course now proposed to be pursued was contrary to one of the standing rules of the House, which he read. Considerable disorder prevailed in the House, with cries of order motions to lay Mr. White's appeal upon the table, and calls for yeas and nays. The motions to adjourn were, however, successively withdrawn, until Mr. WISE said, I make a motion to adjourn, and

vill not withdraw it. The question was then again taken, by yeas and nays on the question of adjournment, and again decided in

with the Republican party, the States Rights doctrines of Virginia, of '98-'99. No man, who has a serious and profound sense of the inestimable value of this School: of its essential importance, not only to the Union, but to the Liberties of the People; not only to the Rights A motion was then made for a call of the House; and the question upon ordering a call of the House was of the States, but to the security of the People against a more enlarged extension of the Executive power taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative-Yeas 84, nays 134. no man who has an eye to the perpetuity of our free

Mr. WHITE of Kentucky moved to lay the reso ution and the appeal on the table. When a division being called for,

Mr. WHITE withdrew his appeal, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays being demanded, and taken, were veas 105, nays 113.

So the motion was lost. Mr. EVERETT of Vermont asked Mr. Smith 6 laine to modify his resolution so as to read, that this louse shall proceed to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, to the

to a National Bank, a National Tariff, a National sys election of a Speaker. Mr. SMITH accepted the modification. [Some one suggested that I o'clock would be a better me than 12 o'clock.]

Mr. WISE said, I give the gentlemen of this House fair warning that I wash my hands of all agreements; and when I am fairly beaten I will acknowledge it. The yeas and nays were then demanded on the mo

Henry Harrison. All his political affinities must lead dification of the resolution; but before they were orhim to the support of Martin Van Buren. dered. Mr. SMITH, of Maine, rose and said, gentlemen on to be, we must not distrust his partialities, his political course, and his future destinies. Circumstances have made him the Speaker of the House of Representatives

all sides of me \_\_\_\_\_\_ [Loud cries of "Order, order."] Notwithstanding which, Mr. S. continued to They have thrown upon him the votes of every full-blood ed Whig both in the House, and nearly all the (Whig the Chair, at the height of his voice. State Rights votes of the South—so says the analysis of the National Intelligencer. If he had consulted his re-

The yeas and nays being ordered, and taken, the mo ification was rejected-Yeas 105, nays 113 Mr. PROFFIT moved that the motion for the previ-us question he laid on the table until to-merrow at 2

Mr. WISE. I hope that the gentleman will withfraw that motion, and let them do the deed. The motion for the previous question was seconded by

majority of the House; and being put, was decided by eas and nays: Yeas 118, nays 110. So the House ordered that the main question (on the

adoption of the resolution for proceeding forthwith to Mr. PROFFIT now moved that the House adjourn: which was decided by yeas and nays in the negative:

Yeas 108, nays 121. Yeas 108, nays 121.

He then moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. Smith's resolution, (for which he had voted for the purpose of securing the privilege of moving a reconsideration,) which he now moved for the purpose of proposing a substitute by way of amendment.

Mr. P. followed his motion with an earnest and animated protest against the proceedings of the House, and the outrage which the majority had committed against the rights of the State of New Jersey by excluding her members from the floor.

Mr. JENIFER followed on the same side, and had

me time in a strain of indignant denunciation of the deceptive conduct of certain members on this subject, (it being between 7 and 8 o clock) he yielded the floor to

Mr. GRAVES, who moved an adjournment; which otion was decided in the negative-Ayes 96, noes 119. Mr. JENIFER resumed, and was proceeding with

the continuation of his remarks; when
Mr. SMITH, of Maine, interposed and (denying
Mr. J.'s right to occupy the floor, as a matter of course)
moved the previous question on Mr. Proffit's motion for reconsideration. After some altercation on the usages of the House

&c., Mr. Smith withdrew his opposition to Mr. Jenifer's right to the floor, and Mr. JENIFER proceeded some time longer, when he renewed the motion for adjournment, as it was now late, and if gentlemen would agree to his motion, promised to occupy a very short time more to morrow, or even, if the House should wish no further delay after

meeting in the morning, waive altogether his right of proceeding. The motion for adjournment was negatived by yeas State Rights Democrats we have ever known. The and nays-Yeas 101, nays 117; and Mr. JENIFER again proceeded and spoke until bout 9 o'clock. When he concluded his remarks—

Mr. SALTONSTALL rose and addressed the House for nearly an hour in an argument of great earnestness and force against the violence which had been done to the rights of New Jersey as well as to the usages and precedents of Congress, from the foundation of the Government, in setting aside the New Jersey commissions, and excluding her members from the rights of membership. When he had concluded—
Several members attempted to obtain the floor, but it

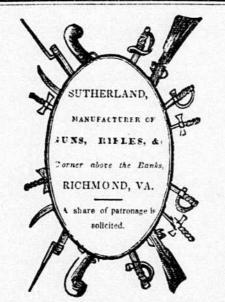
Mr. STEINROD, who moved the previous question Mr. GRAVES moved a call of the House, which vas negatived-Ayes 106, noes 114.

The previous question was then seconded, put, and the main question (on Mr. Proferr's motion for recontraction). The Whigs expressed even more doubts and mistrust about Mr. Hunter at ideration) carried. the same epoch. When a rumour reached the Rich-mond Whig that Mr. Hunter was defeated in the dis-The main question was accordingly put, on the re-

onsideration, and lost. The majority of the House continued to resist all motions for adjournment or otherwise, determined ap-parently, to force an election of Speaker before the quasi Administration man.

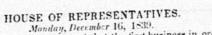
House rose; but, at a little before 12 o'clock, a motion of the can be supposed to sacrifice the powers and dignition adjourn prevailed. to adjourn prevailed. TALLAHASSEE, Florida, Dec. 7. Army Movements .- Gen. Taylor arrived at St. Marks on Thursday last from Tampa. Two companies of troops the State Rights members of the South, and raised him also arrived from Cedar Keys, making an addition to the force in Middle Florida of five or six companies within the last fortnight. Gen. T. intends, we understand, to commence operations immediately with the force at his disposal, and proposes to drive the Indians from the set-Mr. H., professes: with the same, if not greater enthusiasm, with more experience, though without equal abilitlements, and give protection to the frontier as far as We hope he may be successful, although we ossible fear that the troops are too few in number to effect much .- Floridian.

The "Milton Spectator," a Van Buren paper, rinted in Caswell County, the residence of Hon. Bedford Brown, has been discontinued for want of sufficient patronage.-Star



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The CHAIR announced that the first business in orer was on proceeding to a seventh ballot for Speaker.
Mr. DROMGOOLE said, before the House proceeded to a vote, he desired to make an announcement to the body. He was requested by his friend and colleague [Mr. Jones] to state to the House that he desired that is name might be withdrawn from the canvass. The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker, and

the results were as follows:

SEVENTH BALLOT.
For John Bell.—Messrs. Adams, S. H. Anderson, L. W. Andrews, Biddle Bond, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, H. Brown, Calhoun, W. B. Campbell, Carter, Chinn, Cranston, Crockett, E. Davies, G. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dillet, Edwards, Evans, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Grinnell, Hall, W. S. Hastings, Hill of Virginia, Hoffman, James, C. Johnston, Lincoln, Mar-vin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, C. Morris, Osborne, Palen, Randalt, Randolph, Rariden, Ridgway, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Slade, Truman Smith, Storrs, Stuart, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, E. D. White, L. Williams, C. H. Williams, and S. Williams-64. For W. C. Dawson.—Messrs. Alford, Bell, Crabb Habersham, and Warren—5.

For D. H. Lewis.—Messrs. J. Allen, H. J. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Black, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, W. O. Butler, Bynum, Carroll, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Colquitt, M. A. Cooper, Craig, Crary, Cross, Dana, Davee, J. Davis, J. W. Davis, De la Montanya, Doan, Doig, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely. ine, Fisher, Fletcher, Floyd, Fornance, Galbraith Gerry, Griffin, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Haw-kins, Hill of North Carolina, Hillen, Holleman, Holmes, Hook, Heward, Hubbard, Jackson, Jameson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemble King, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lowell, Lucas, Mc. Clellan, McCulloch, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Medill, Miler, Montgomery, S. W. Morris Newhard, Nis-bet, Parish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Petrikin, Prentiss, Ramsey, Rhett, Rives, Robinson, E. Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, A. Smith, J. Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steinrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweeny, Taylor, J. Thompson, Vanderpoel, D. D. Wagener, Watterson, Weller, Wick, J. W. Wil-D. Wagener, Watterson, Weller, Wick, J. W. Williams, and H. Williams—110.

For R. M. T. HUNTER.—Messrs. J. W. Allen, S.

Cooper, Corwin, Curtis, Cushing, R. Garland, Henry, Hopkins, Naylor, Ogle, Rayner, Reed, Simonton, Stanly, Taliaferro, W. Thompson, Underwood, J. White, T. W. Williams, J. L. Williams, Wise, and Mercer-22. FOR F. GRANGER.—Messrs. Barnard, Chittenden, Clark, Everett, Fillmore, Gates, Hunt, Lawrence, Morgan, Peck, Russell, and P. J. Wagner-12.

FOR J. W. JONES .- Messes. Blackwell and Casev FOR F. THOMAS .- Messrs. Carr, Connor, Cave Johnn, and Turney-1. and Federal Institutions; no man who consults such For Z. CASEY .-- Messrs. Dromgoole, Proffit, and Rey

FOR G. W. HOPKINS .- Mr. J. Garland-1. FOR JOHN SERGEAST .- Mr Jenifer-1. For G. Evass .- Mr. W. C. Johnson-1 FOR J. R. UNDERWOOD-Mr. Pope-1. For G. C. Drongoot r -F. Thomas-1 FOR CAVE JOHNSON .- P. F. Thomas-1. For H. W. Cosson .- Mr. Worthington-1. During the calling of the roll for the first vote, Mr

VADDY THOMPSON, of South Carolina, had pro the House, every member was not required to vote one The CHAIR decided it to be out of order to put this

puestion of order during the calling of the roll, but, when it was completed, he read the following rules as applicable to the case, viz. No member shall vote on any question in the even of which he is immediately and particularly interested,

or in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put. And when any member shall ask leave to vote, the Speaker shall pro pound to him the question: "Were you within the bar chen your name was called?" Every member who shall be in the House when the uestion is put shall give his vote, unless the House, for

special reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to ex-cuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the year and mays commenced; and any member requesting to be excusd from voting may make a brief verbal statement debaters of his country. The modesty of his deporthe reasons for making such request, and the question hall then be taken without further debate. In order to reconcile these two rules, the CHAIR

ment, the retiring habits of his life, the character of his mind, which is not yet as it were in the gristle and bone of manhood, but was gradually acquiring that stasaid it became an obligation on every member who was bility and decision so essential to the progress of any within the House to be within the bar when his name politician-the energies of his intellect, which consists was called and if he was not within the bar, there wa nore in a capacity for gradual researches and sure rule which said he should not vote. The other rule conclusions, than for an eagle-winged and rapid con that, if he was within the House, he should vote, unception of his subject-more sure than quick; bet-ter calculated for the studies of the closet, than the ss specially excused. The two rules could not be recor iled, unless it was implied that it is the bounden duty of cisions of the Chair-these habits point out Mr. R. M member to be within the bar. The Chair would observe, T. Hunter's post of happiness and utility to be rather hat although these were the rules of the House, yet on the floor than in the chair. Can be now expect to that the practice had been to enforce rigorously the rule lie on a bed of roses? We cannot mistake the Signs hat no member who was not within the bar of the of the Times. The present session threatens to be House at the time should be permitted to vote, and that one of the most tumultuous and disorderly, which the other rule, requiring every member to vote, had been very generally dispensed with.

Mr. LEWIS (the member whom Mr. T. referred to) two parties so nicely divided-the efforts of the Whigs to thrust out the Presidential Incumbent, and to bring

here rose and said he had no objection to vote, and voted accordingly.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Alabama, moved that the House lo now adjourn; but subsequently withdrew his motion. operate as remedies against dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. (Then followed four other ballotings, the last of

which resulted as follows:)
For R. M. T. HUNTER-Messrs. Adams, Alford, J W. Allen, L. W. Andrews, Bell, Biddle, Black, Bond, opportunity of advising you of the progress I have Botts, Brockway, A. Brown, S. H. Butler, Calhoun, J. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Carter, Chinn, Clark, Colquitt, J. Cooper, M. A. Cooper, Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, E. Davies, G. Davis, Dawon, Deberry, Dennis, Dillet, Edwards, Fillmore, Fisher, R. Garla d, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Goode, ter itself have occasioned more delay than I anticipa-Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Griffin, Grinnell, ted. No one who is not conversant with this branch Habersham, Hall, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Hill of Va., of analysis in its refined and accurate form, can justly Hoffman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hunt, James, C. John- estimate the difficult and tedious investigations it inston, W. C. Johnson, King, Lawrence, Lincoln, Mar-vin, Mason, Mercer, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, C. Morris, Naylor, Nishet, Ogle, Osborne, Peck, Pickens, ope, Proffit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Raynor, ed, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonon, Slade, Tr. Smith, Stanly, Storrs, Sumpter, Stuart. Taliaferro, W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Trip-E. D. White, J. White, T. W. Williams, L. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, S. Williams, Wise, Jenifer, Everett, Chittenden, Evans, Gates, Barnard,

Briggs, Palen, Crabb, and S. H. Anderson-119. For J. W. Jones-Messrs. J. Allen, Athertor Beirne, Blackwell, A. V. Brown, W. O. Butler, Carrell, Clifford, Connor, Doan, Dromgoole, Earl, Ely, Fine, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of X. C., Hil-Miller, Parrish, Parmenter, Petrikin, Prentiss, Rives, J. Rogers, Shaw, Shepard, J. Smith, Thos. Smith, Steinrod, Strong, Swearingen, Sweeny, Taylor, F. ate of Soda, besides Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Turney, Vanderpoel, Weller, J. W. Williams, H. Williams, Worthington, and Banks

FOR MR. DAVEE-Messrs. H. J. Anderson, Fletch er and Paris-3 FOR F. THOMAS-Messrs. Casey, J. W. Jones, and Mallory-3

For Mr. Kein-Messrs. Beatty, Bynum, J. Davis Duncan, Fornance, Galbraith, Gerry, Hammond, Hubbard, Hook, Leadbetter, Leet, Lewis, McCulloch, Marchand, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Paynter, Ramsey, Robinson, E. Rogers, Samuels, and D. Wagener-24. FOR MR. CASEY-Messrs. Boyd, Brewster, Carr.

Craig, Dana, De la Montanya, Doig, Cave Johnson, Reynolds, and Wick-10. For Mr. Pickers-A. G. Brown, Chapman, Coles, Cross, Medill, Rhett, Starkweather, J. Thompson, and

Watterson-9. FOR MR. ATHERTOS-Messrs. Burke, Eastman, Floyd, and Jackson-4.
FOR MR. STARKWEATHER-Mr. Crary-1.

FOR Mr. CLIFFORD-Mr. Davee-1. FOR MR. HOWARD-J. W. Davis-1. FOR MR. LEWIS-A. Smith-1. FOR MR. BCVD-Mr. Jameson-1. capitulation of roles given for Speaker of the Har-tatives, 26th Congress, first session. 232 117 73 85 12

R. M. T. HUSTER

JOHN BELL FRANCIS GRANGER

House of Representatives.

FRANCIS THOMAS
WILLIAM C. DAWSON
JOHN W. JONES
GEORGE M. KEIM
FRANCIS W. PICKENS Scattering
The CHAIRMAN then announced to the House that ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, having a majority of the faith of my country." In a word, Mr. Hunter has it now in his power to distinguish himself by his unalter-

The CHAIRMAN then requested Mr. Banks and gardless of the accidental vote which has made him If he pursues this course, then indeed may

he Speaker to the chair. And, when he had taken it, and the oath was administered to him.

He is a young member, and is entitled to every incountry, fearlessly and faithfully-and at all events stand to the great State Rights' principles, in which he has been brought up. He is a courteous man, and

there was a want of unanimity in the Democratic ranks. The | Banking, but is aware of the evil tendencies of some here was a want of manimity in the Democratic ranks. The inhest Whig vote was one hundred and two for Mr. Brant; and, ubsequently, one hundred and three for Mr. Dawson, twelve cattering. The highest Democratic vote was one hundred and inteen-diet for Mr. Jones, and the same number afterwards for the Lewis with other sections in the last increases. thritech-first for all eleven scrattering in the last in-tance. As last resort, the Opposition vote was call upon a gendeman, who principles, as we before observed, are diametrically opposed to their destrints, and whose concurrence with the Administrate upon all the great questions of political controversy is notorious

## Tuesday's Proceedings of the II. of R.

We have no papers from Washington later than the N. Intelligencer of Tuesday morning-but a private Letter of Tuesday evening informs us, as follows: "Hunter is in the Chair-Wise has moved, (negatively I believe,) that the New Jersey members shall qualified. Hunter referred the question to the House. All the other members have taken the naths. A Debate (probably a long one) is going on. Sergeant has delivered a long Speech; and was followed by DROMGOOLE, in a Speech, which, if he had never made one before, would give him high rank as a man of talents.

Prospects before us.

We understand from the highest authority, let a dis-tinguished aspirant lately in this City say or insinuate what he may, that all is right—all is safe, in the old Keystone State. Two of the most distinguished members in the Ohio Delegation declare that, they will beat Gen. Harrison easily in Ohio--one of them thinks by 10,000 votes.-Our friends every where are in high spirits, but they

know the importance of united and incessant efforts t

obtain an overwhelming victory. We go for 10,000 majority in Virginia; but "forewarn-We will not fold our arms; but go ed. forearmed." boldly to work. This pickald Coalition must catch none of us napping.

Another fulse coinage nailed to the counter. The Opposition are again circulating false rumors about Mr. Calhoun. The report has been rife in our City for four days past, that Mr. Calhoun has de-termined to go for General Harrison. We know these slangwhangers "of old," and "see their drift." (See Dromgoole and Wise .- Dr. Pangloss!)-They hope by such fanfaronade then to raise some capi-tal for a bankrupt concern; and to operate in favor of Gen. Harrison's ticket, and of Mr. Rives's Election. We, therefore, stop the gathering snowball at once. We are authorized to give all such rumors "a flat contradiction. —Mr. Calhoun will not support the nominees of the Harrisburg Convention. He has every reason to believe, that a vast majority of the assemblage

vation of the Union. We mean the principles of Jeferson, and his associates of the Old Republican School. Within an hour after writing the above, we understood yesterday, that infinite efforts are making to circulate the above rumour. We, therefore, repeat in the most unqualified manner, that Mr. C. has expressed the Harrisburg nomination. We speak advisedly, because pressed directly upon Mr. Rives by Mr. C., when he, Mr we wrote to Washington to test the truth of the report; and the contradiction which we now give is

the principles and course of policy, which he

drawn from the most authentic source.

We have not the slightest doubt, that Mr. C. will give the Administration an earnest and a cordial support. We speak without disguise. We speak freely, soldly as Virginians, uncommitted to any aspirant, with posed to the Chair the inquiry whether, under a rule of no selfish interests to promote, but determined to counby our principles.

burg Convention had produced at Washington. He writes on the 9th, that "the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, by the Harrisburg Convention, was received here with enthusiasm by a few, and with coldness by many of the Whigs. Mr. Clay says he is very glad that he is out of the way. He did not, I fancy, wish to be beaten again; and it was agreed by the Whigs, at the Convention, that he could neither carry Pennsylvania nor New York. Some think that South-ern Whigs (proper)—i. c. stick-to-the-candidate-of-the Convention-men, will be scarce. It has been runored that Mr. Clay will soon retire from the Senate. We shall be sorry to lose him, but, in the quiet shades of Ashland, he will find more ease as well as more dignity than in the scuffles of party politics."-Another C respondent says, "as many of the Southern members of that party, as can decently creep out of it, will assuredly do so this session; for, the nomination of an Abolition President leaves them no alternative." The Philadelphia Inquirer in a very "beggarly ac-

count" of the events of Gen. Harrison's life, asks"Who is he' what has he been? What will be be"? The
last category presents the following singular equivoque
"In 1845, the American People will take care of him." True to the letter! They will take care of him-but it a manner in which the Philadelphia Whig press little wots. They will take care how, they repose the great power of the Chief Magistrate, their Constitution, and their rights, in the hands of such a candidate.

Sulphur Springs-and which are so well calculated to

"University of Va., Nov. 28, 1839.
"Supposing that you may be growing anxious as t the analysis of the Fauquier water, I embrace an early made-and of assuring you that the work will be com-pleted in a very few days. I had, indeed, hoped ere this to be prepared to forward you a full account of the contents of the Spring, but various pressing duties, and the unexpected character in some respects of the wavolves .- As often performed in this country, these analyses demand but little time or study-but the results thus hastily obtained, are never found to abide the scrutiny of a really correct analysis. Their crude and erett, Trumbull, Underwood, P. J. Wagner, Warren, ter ingredients which are incompatible, and which could not exist for an instant together in the liquid, without

mutual decomposition. "I have been highly gratified to find among the ingredients of the Fauquier water quite a marked amount of Alkaline matter, consisting of Carbonate of Soda and The latter is a material of very unusual occur Potash. rence—and both of them must be looked upon as medi-cinally important. The exact estimation of these ingrelen, Holleman, Howard, J. Johnson, N. Jones, Keim, dients is what now occupies me, and it is a chemical Kemble, Leonard, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, problem in the present case of some difficulty. The other ingredients are Carbonate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia-Sulphate of Soda and Potash, and Muri-Very truly and respectfully,

Your obedient servant, WM. B. ROGERS.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To the Legislature of Virginia.

At your present session, among other high officers of the Commonwealth, you will have to elect a Governor.

The office is, in ordinary times, of no great patronage or power, but yet it is one of much dignity and influence. The Governor represents the sovereignty of the to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, is to still bound to sustain them in 1839. ligation to support the ancient hospitality of the Virginia character. He holds his office too for three years, and in that time many things may occur to render it highly essential that he should be a person of known probity, of firm and consistent principles, of tried ex-perience and of enlarged and cultivated understanding In looking round for such an individual, I find no one acquainted with the condition and interests of the Comfirm in his principles, courteous in his conduct, of ripe for subordinate objects. Yet, if there is any one who their paper in the payment of the public dues. fore us emphatically declares: "He has it in his power Mr. Lawrence to conduct the Speaker to the chair, and can revive our drooping confidence in the great central these is Dr. Brockenbrough. From his long acquaintance,

of its features, and a friend of Rational Reform. Of his political sentiments, it is unnecessary to speak. He has not acted in a corner, but has, on every proper eccasion, publicly avewed his well-considered opinions. He thinks and acts for himself, and if raised to the Chief Executive office, will continue to do so, without submitting to the undue influence of those around him. This trait in his character gives a fair promise of staoility and consistency in his official conduct, which will not disappoint the hopes and expectations of his friends. For these reasons, but without knowing his wishes on he subject, I carnestly recommend him to your consideration, in which I am not alone, but cheered and supported by many A VOICE FROM THE MOUSTAINS

COMMUNICATED. To the Legislature of Tirginia, now in session.
Gentlemen: One among the best Judges of the General Court of Virginia, (the Hon. William Daniel) has departed this Lie, and the vacancy thereby created is to be filled by your honourable body during its present apsenon.

the District new without a Judge, is the only apology we have to offer, in introducing to your considerating the claims of Daniel A. Wilson of Cumberland, a gentleman eminently qualified by long and successful prac-tice of the law, to fill the high and responsible office of Judge. It is probable the people of Virginia are in-debted to the exertion of no one (while a member of the Legislature of Virginia) more than Daniel A. Wilson, for the law giving Circuit Court Judges Chancery Jurisdiction, and bringing that means of Justice into our respective Counties.

Mr. Wilson is a gentleman of distinguished talents

and ability, and whose solier and business habits would make him highly acceptable as a Judge to the people of Buckingham and Cumberland, and we hope and beheve the other portions of the Circuit.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.
MR. RIVES IN 1831—MR. RIVES IN 1839.

THE BANKS IN 1831-3HE BANKS IN 1830.

To say nothing of the solid columns of blasting proofs which others of your correspondents have brought for. ward against Mr. Rives, I think the few short extracts which I gave in my last number, one from Mr. Cal-houn, another from Mr. Rives in reply, and a third from ns speech at the called session after he had turned Conservative, are sufficient to satisfy any henest and impor-tial man, that the proposed measure for which Mr. R. and his followers are denouncing and opposing this Ad ministration, are the very same which Mr Rives did positively pledge himself in 1834, to bring forward and He is, therefore, playing the part of ustain. which nominated them, are diametrically opposed to cal apostate and impostor, in the false alarms which he endeavors to create, against the establishment of an h to be essential to the liberties of the country and the saldependent Treasury -the miscalled Sub-Treasury, and in his pitiful quibbles to escape the odium due to his re-ereancy. True, the "odious" name, Sub-Treasury, was not familiar to our ears in 1834; but "the divorce of the Government from the banking system -the necessity for "coming back to the old system of THE STRONG BOX strongest determination to refuse all co-operation in the AND GOLD AND SILVER, were, as I have already shewn, powerful aid," in an effort to restore the Government to what it was intended by the framers of the Constitu-tion to be, a HARD MONEY GOVERNMENT maintaining at the same time, that it was not only prac-ticable, but easy of accomplishment, and would prove more beneficial to the country than any reform which teract misrepresentation, to correct mistake, to stand could engage the attention of the patriot and statesman Now, honest reader! pause and reflect upon the reck lessness-the contempt for popular intelligence, which A Correspondent of the Charleston Courier speaks that man must feel, who, after having so publicly and the reception which the nomination of the Harris-rrg Convention had produced at Washington. He as these, can make the brazen attempt to quibble himself clear, by garbling his own speech! He alleges that

> tem of the strong box and gold and silver"-"be restored its true constitutional character and destination, 'that of "a simple, solid, hard money Government;" the very ort of Government which he then extelled in cloquen strains—the very sort of Government which he now pretends would ruin the people. And yet his followers and allies are giving him public dinners, to multiply he opportunities of preaching up his own honesty, disinterestedness and consistency! Yea, he pleads that he PERSECUTED for his consistency! The man who coks every opportunity, and stickles not about means, to blast the popularity of his old friends, for doing that which he positively pledged himself to do, and called upon his comrades to aid him in doing, pleads that HE I- PERSECUTED, and that for his consistency!! In the name of conscience, how can any honest man, of any party, affiliate with such a politician, without blushing or the stigma which he thereby places upon his own

political character?

Some of Mr. Rives's apologists attempt to excuse him, by arguing that he has been uniform and consistent in advocating the suppression of small bank notes, in order that the ord nary channels of circulation might The following letter from the distinguished Geelogist of Virginia, addressed to a centlement of this City, shews the most valuable ingredients which enter into the composition of the water of the Fauquier White and under all circumstances. Uncompromising oppos tion "to the odious Sub-Treasury" is his rallying cry. To create false impressions and false alarms, as to the nature, objects and operation of that measure, is the only means upon which he can rely, to keep his few onest followers in countenance, and to delude others into his renegade ranks. But has Mr. Rives been uniform in support of his

promised reform, even so far as to aid in the suppreson of the small note circulation: Let his position in relation to the banks, and his alliance with the surser LASTER PARTY, answer the question. The banks have cast contempt upon his every law and every proposition designed or calculated to discourage the circulation of small notes, and encourage the circulation of gold and silver. And yet he thrusts himself forward as the very champion of the banks-fights their battles, and courts their influence. The SHIN-PLASTER PARTY have tiny of a really correct analysis. Their crude and erroneous nature is exemplified in some analysis of minotoriously ridiculed, denounced, and resisted every neral waters lately published in one of the Eastern States, where the operator has found in the same water ingredients which are incompatible, and which could denounced to suppress small notes and shin-plasters, and to encourage the circulation of gold and silver. And yet the ingredients which are incompatible, and which could dependent upon this Shin-plaster party, is their candidate, and has surrendered himself as a willing instrument in their hands, to divide, break down, and defeat the only party anon which he can rely to carry out one single measure tending to secure to the people a hard money currency, even to a sufficent extent for their smallest retail deal-And when called upon by his former friends and ssociates to redeem his pledge and sustain his great reform designed to make the Federal Government what the framers of the Constitution intended it to be, as he even now admits-to wit, "a simple, solid, nann noser GOVERNMENT," he vehemently declaims against the hardship, injustice and tyranny, of establishing cone currency for the Government, and another for the People, and that too, with the notorious fact staring him in the face, that his own "Pet Banks" have forced a base, depreciated currency upon the people-whilst his own favorite Deposite Law, imperiously requires a better currency for the Government.

The cunning devices, the sophisms and quibbles of a

ew tricky politicians, have strangely confused and be-

wildered the minds of those, who seriously contend,

that because Gen. Jackson and his friends sustained the State Banks and the State Bank Deposite system in State, conducts its intercourse with other and foreign State Banks and the State Bank Deposite system in governments, is Commander-in-Chief of its forces, has 1534, they were bound to sustain them in 1537, and are communicate to the Legislature, at every session, its that upon the principles and conditions on which they condition, and recommend to their consideration such were sustained in 1824, they cannot be sustained nowmeasures as he may deem expedient. These recon-mendations will ever carry with them great weight, if them in 1834, as unsafe, corrupt and dangerous, con the Governor is the man he ought to be; and in certain sustain them or their champion in 1839, cannot be ac contingencies he may exercise other powers of an important and delicate nature, besides being under an obligation to support the ancient hospitality of the Virnobly withstood the screws of a lawless and usurping National Bank and its allies, then at war with the Ge vernment for a new charter. Under these circumstances, the State Banks were selected as fiscal agents, in the hepe that they would continue true to their engage-ments, to the laws, to the Government and the people. in whom these qualities more transcendantly unite than Some hoped to see them so reformed, as to justify a per-in Dr. Brockenbrough, of Richmond, and I believe that manent dependence upon them as fiscal agents. Others this is the very general sentiment of the people in this part of the State from which I write, who are acquaintal Bank, and as instruments in preparing the way for a ed with his character, without much distinction of party. He is known as a wise, practical man, thoroughly number was William C. Rives, as I think has been conclusively proven from his own lips. But not a single monwealth. He is cool, reflecting and sagacious;- individual dared to say, that they ought to be used on moment longer than they continued faithful. No man dared to avow himself the champion of defaulting, law and mature judgment; and of liberal, expansive views.

He is friendly to commerce, to internal improvements breaking, and non-paying banks—such as nearly all of the paying banks—such as nearly all of the paying banks—such as nearly all of the paying banks. on State account, and to a well-regulated system of them became in 1837-such as most of them have again banking, founded on sound credit and a broad specie become in 1839. Under such circumstances, the laws whole number of votes, was duly elected Speaker of the basis; but he knows that agriculture is the paramount the land imperiously require the dirace between them interest of the State, and that it must not be sacrificed and the Government, and positively forbid the receipt provisions of the laws, all parties have voted to immortalize himself by pursuing the true course, re- Mr. Lewis Williams to administer the oath of office to James River improvement, and devise the ways and And, there is not a single individual who has so voted, means of carrying it on (together with other works of or who has approved those laws, who can, with any Mr. Banks and Mr. Lawrence accordingly conducted acknowledged utility) without too much increasing the candor, fairness or justice, oppose the present President. burdens of the State or impairing its credit, that man for recommending the establishment of an Independent Constitutional Treasury, to be regulated by law, and

too, with the practical operations of the banking system. The House, on motion of Mr. WISE, adjourned till tem, no one is better qualified to recommend such measures of the public treasure as the Banks, and the sures for its improvement as will render it more safe present laws have left it, in the custody of the Treasures. to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

(From Monday Erening's Globe.)

"Mr. Hunter of Virginia, it will be perceived from our Congressional report, is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hunter has never acted with the Northern Whigs, and his avowed political principles are in direct conflict with theirs at every point. He was, however, taken up by them at the close of the voting to-day, and being supported by a portion of the Democratic party, was elected by a vote of one hundred and nineteen, out of two hundred and thirty-two votes. It will be observed, that Mr. Hunter id not, on any occasion, vote for either of the States, to which, in my opinion, all others are of infectional and thirty-two votes. It will be observed, that Mr. Hunter is the grandson of John Taylor of Caroline, one of the stemest Republicans of his time, and a leader among the founders of the Virginia school of politics. We trust that the descendant will enulate the renown of his creat progenitor, and not disappoint the hopes of that portion of the Republicans who gave him their confidence.

"Both Mesers, Jozes and Lewis, who were the Democratic candidates, acted throughout the contest with great delicexy, and in turn, maganimously withdrew, upon ascernating that they would not unite all the Republican votes. Although neither of the Administration candidates was elected, it was solely because and beneficial than it has recently proved to be; and surer, without any adequate legal enactments for its